

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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### THE CONGRESSIONAL ISSUES.

The Congressional campaign of 1878 will likely prove one of the most hotly contested we have seen since the war. The purposes and the policies of the parties are now known to the country. Every man who pays any sort of attention to the conduct and spirit of the two parties, can hardly be led astray as to the real issues involved in the campaign. The prize is the House of Representatives. For three regular sessions it has been under the management of the Democratic party. The simple issue is, Shall the popular branch of the Legislative department of the Government be controlled by the Confederates and their Northern allies, or shall it be governed by the progressive and loyal element in the country. The reasons why the Democratic party should not control the House are substantial and national, and not partisan nor local. They concern the spirit and conduct of the general government in regard to the vital questions of our political situation. No man who takes time to think of the subject, and who appreciates its importance, can suppose that the tremendous conflict of the past thirty years upon the slavery question, could end in a long and terrible war that destroyed a whole industrial system, and radically and totally changed our political and social relations, without leaving a situation which is not settled because of what is called reconstruction.

It does not follow, and it is not true, that everything is precisely as it was before, with the exception of slavery, merely because there are no armies in the field, and because the States have resumed their relation to the Union. The Democratic party is not strong among the whites of the South, because it is the party of Union and liberty, but because it is not a party of Union and liberty, and because it opposed a Republican administration in prosecuting the war for the sole purpose of maintaining the Union. It is not surprising that this should be so; neither is it surprising that by far the greater portion of the whites in the South are Democrats—now as they were four years preceding 1860. The same element which brought about the crisis of 1861, is still in the South, and must be fought as vigorously at the ballot box, as it was fought in the field.

The Democratic party in the Southern States will be largely controlled by its strongest element—the leaders of the character of those who will attempt to defeat Alexander H. Stephens in the Eighth District of Georgia, simply because he voted against the Democratic scheme to disturb the country by enquiring into the Presidential title. These men have a purpose in view. It is not to renew the war nor attempt to dissolve the Union, but it is to defeat the policy of a free and full election in the South; to make the colored man subordinate to the white; to repeal what they regard as unconstitutional legislation; to change the constitution of the States; and to make the late Slave States a political unit against the general policy known as Republican. These are the purposes of the Democratic Southern leaders, and they have the sympathy and support of the Democratic party in the North. To place the House of Representatives in the hands of such an element and such leaders, is to keep the country in a state of unrest.

**BUTLER AND HIS FARM THEORY.**

One of our Greenback friends in Clinton, Mr. John Kimball, says we did Ben Butler and the Greenbackers an injustice by not publishing the entire extract of the Fourth of July speech delivered by Butler at Newburyport, and which were sent to the Chicago papers. For the benefit of Mr. Kimball, we publish the extract which he kindly sends us:

[Butler] repudiated the term "inflationist," and said of the opponents of the Greenback party: "They are willing to sell all the bonds and stocks in the country, and to do whatever else can be done with money obtained on the interest-bearing bonds of the United States. My proposition is, we shall issue \$100,000,000 in notes, and give bonds to settle up all unemployed laboring men upon the public land." Defining the Greenbacker he said: "If you find a man in the community that goes for the good of all, and is willing to act for the public welfare, if you find a man that wants just legislation and goes for the interests of the workingmen and of labor, that man is a Greenbacker." According to the General Secretary, he said: "Strikes are now the duty of the American workers. Our remedy is the ballot. Communism is a word of reproach applied to workingmen who seek to exist on the affluence and luxury of others. Strikers, I say, was the word of reproach hurled at the men who struck for freedom in the earlier days of this generation. The same men who called the revolution of 1848 a failure, and who were calling the reformers communists. Every man should be an industrious laborer, rich as well as poor. There is in New York a club called the Anti-Slavery Club, that gives a weekly play couchant day by day for the fun of the thing. If I had my way, if I had power in the city of New York as I once had for a short time, would I not close up that club? I know what they have shown they are fit for driving Broadway omnibuses from 6 o'clock a. m. to 9 p. m."

In answer to the proposition of Mr. Butler to issue 400 millions of dollars to settle the unemployed laboring men upon the public lands, we can do no better than refer Mr. Kimball and those who hold his financial views, to the speech of Congressman Williams in which this proposition is discussed. A more impractical scheme could hardly have originated in the brain of Mr. Butler. It is utterly impossible to make every man not employeed a present of a farm, and in that where is the line of distinction to be drawn? If the unemployed persons in the United States are to have a farm—and one is just as much entitled to one as another, the 400 millions would not be sufficient to go round; and beside that we venture the statement that not one in ten of the class Mr. Butler refers to will stay on a farm six months. His "unemployed workingmen" or a large majority of them, are the tramps who are determined not to work, even when they can get \$2.00 per day in the harvest field. To undertake to make farmers out of such a lazy and worthless set of men, would be as great a piece of folly as to attempt to carry out Baird's scheme of

issuing 2,700 millions of dollars irredeemable paper and distributing the amount among laborers of the country.

On the Baird plan of relieving the workingman, Mr. Kimball says:

"Whether your deductions from Baird's sayings are correct or not I cannot say, but presume the worst is made of it that can be, and that is no worse than what is actually done. We have been doing our own wrong and past officials of both parties. The testimony in the Post investigation brings to light several instances where lucrative opportunities have been misappropriated by both parties, and nothing to do and were not expected to do anything. What is that but nominal employment? And what kind of heads of departments do we have who bring these opportunities to themselves? And what are they not expected to be moving around to see if their employees have anything to do or whether they are doing their duty if they do have any to do? And what is the use of having a committee to choose honest railroads if enough can be found? Why is a Greenback debt any worse to pay than bonds with interest even if we had to pay them off? And what is the use of having a committee to choose honest railroads if enough can be found? Why is a Greenback debt any worse to pay than bonds with interest even if we had to pay them off? And what is the use of having a committee to choose honest railroads if enough can be found?"

Without the bonds, which Mr. Kimball and his Greenback friends would destroy, the Government could never have hired an army to suppress the Rebellion. Now, that the Government issued its obligations, borrow the money, and crushed the Rebellion, would he be willing, as an American citizen, who believes in national faith as well as faith and honesty in one of his neighbors, to see the Government repudiate its contract for the sake of getting rid of paying a little interest? Would that be treating the persons right who bought the bonds when the Government was in distressing circumstances, and who expected to get interest on their money? The Greenbackers say "of course break faith with the holders of the bonds," but does Mr. Kimball think that is the honest way to do business? We can not believe he does.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the Wisconsin Teacher's Association will be held at Geneva Lake beginning to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, and closing on Friday. Hon. J. B. Cassiday, of this city will deliver an address on Tuesday evening on "Educated Statesmanship." The subject is a practical one, and the lecture has been carefully prepared, and is the product of one of the clearest minds in this State. Other lectures will be delivered by Rev. George T. Ladd, of Milwaukee, Hon. Edward Searing, of Milton, Superintendent Whittford, of Madison, and also Professor Kerr, of that city. The Mendelsohn Society of Elgin, the largest musical organization in the Northwest, will make an excursion to the Lake during the week the teachers are there, so that the prospects are good for a lively week.

We publish an article to-day on the question of doing away with the iron clad rule that limits the time which a minister may remain in charge of one Congregation to three years in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is strange that a church of the intelligence and progressive spirit, of the Methodist, should cling to such an arbitrary and damaging, a rule. There is not a redeeming feature about it, and that it was not totally abolished years ago, is a mystery. The Church is waking up to the importance of a change, and we hope for the sake of common sense, for the welfare of the Church, and in justice to the ministers, that the rule will be speedily and forever abolished.

John L. Wilson, brother of the late Charles L. Wilson, of the Chicago Journal, has brought suit to gain possession of a half interest in the Journal establishment. He claims he owned that interest, and that the articles of co-partnership were destroyed in the fire of 1871, and for several years prior to that time he regularly received one-half of the net profits. He states there is due him \$150,000—one-half of the net profits of the office since 1869. He applied for an injunction to restrain Mrs. C. L. Wilson for selling 999 shares of the stock to parties who sought to form a stock company of the Journal, and the injunction was granted.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the First District, will probably be called at Elkhorn, August 13th. The location is a central one, and the time plenty late enough. Candidates should be put in the field as early as possible; that they can make all needful preparation for the campaign. The call will probably be issued this week.

So far, the Greenback nominations for Congress are as follows: H. A. Tenney, Second District; Owen King, Third District; P. A. Griffin, Sixth District; C. D. Parker, Seventh District; and A. R. Barrows, Eighth District.

The reports from various parts of the Northwest are that the crops have been very much damaged by the late storms. The wind and rain were not destructive in Rock county as in many other portions of the State.

Secretary Sherman has said in a conversation that, in his opinion Grant would receive the nomination for the Presidency by acclamation if the Convention sat to-morrow. He may if it sets two years hence.

Butler finds consolation in the fact that people have called him a liar, a thief, a murderer, but that he has never been charged with being a fool.

Why She Was Named Mollie McCarthy.

From a Louisville Letter to the Spirit of the Times.

Mollie McCarthy is her name, and why she was called by that name is this:

She was born in the gold regions of Nevada, and Winter had a son and devoted friend in the person of Col. Tom Griffin.

He and his daughter, Miss Mollie, who is said to be the most beautiful and accomplished young lady in "all Nevada," and it was in honor of this belle of the gold regions that the celebrated little mare was called.

A MARSHAL KILLED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.—A special to the Kansas City Times, from Dodge City, says Deputy United States Marshal H. T. McCarthy was shot in the groin by Tom Griffin last night. There is great excitement in Dodge City. Griffin is in jail, and will probably be hanged to-night. No cause assigned for the murder. Griffin and Fleming were attacked to-day, and died in a few hours.

Mistakes Will Happen.

A jeweler was heard saying to a friend: "I know just how embarrassing it is, but it can't be helped. Tell me the ring is for \$5, and agreed to tell your girl if she came here with it that it

was a \$90 diamond ring. She came in yesterday while I was busy back here, and that blockhead of a clerk up and told her it was filled with a brilliant in the top. Yes, I suppose she gave you fits last night, and it may break off the match, but you see how it was. She ought to have taken your word that it was a diamond. If you want to take her up one of those \$5 imitation coral sets, I'll make out a bill for \$60 and send it to you in the regular shape, and perhaps she'll be pacified."

Another Disastrous Wind and Rain Storm in LaFayette County.

Thirty School Children Injured in one of the Demolished School Houses.

A Number of Other Persons More or Less Injured.

Together with a Large Number of Barns, Out-Houses, and Fences, Demolished.

Another View of the New York Custom House Changes.

Rumored Changes in the Commissionership of Patents.

The Thermometer Record from Various Parts of the Country.

HURRICANE.

Disastrous Hurricane in Lafayette County, Wisconsin.—A Number of School Houses Demolished—Thirty Scholars Injured at One Place, Several Seriously.

DARLINGTON, July 13.—Thursday afternoon another terrible storm or hurricane visited this section, passing just near the city, coming northward and going round to the southeast. Trees, fences, and chimneys were blown down all over the city. Eight miles west, the Marsh School House is reported blown away. Five miles south, the Wilson School House is reported gone. The Haustreet School House, four miles southwest, was in session when the storm struck it, blowing it all to pieces. All the children, thirty in number, are injured, several seriously. A son of Mr. Burtree had his lower jaw bone broken and was completely scalped. A son of Mr. Sampson had one rib broken, and the school teacher, Miss Mather, daughter of Presiding Elder, had her collar bone dislocated. Collins' brewers, north of the city limits, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. The damage to the crops is incalculable. Several bars have been blown away. Mr. Bell and wife were on the way home when the storm struck them turning the team completely around. Mrs. Bell had an arm broken and a severe scalp wound. The Catholic church at Wlota was destroyed. The wires, which have been down for two days, have just been fixed.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 14.—Another very severe rain storm accompanied by heavy winds, has prevailed this afternoon and evening. At times the water fell in torrents. Much damage must result to the crops, which, according to all reports previously received, were badly lodged in Southern Minnesota particularly. Considerable damage was done to trees and shrubbery.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Cunkling and Merritt and the New York Collectorship—The Commissionership of Patents.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It is now given out that the true cause for the appointment of Merritt to be collector of the port of New York lies in the fact that Cunkling and Prince at the same time being defeated for the offices of Collector and Naval Officer. Merritt informed the President some time since that he did not want the appointment of Collector, because of this reason, as it would look as if he was dealing crooked with the Senator, but the President pressed him all the more, and he accepted.

It is now pretty well understood that the Secretary of the Interior contemplates a change in the Commissioner of Patents.

Ellis Spear, the present incumbent, has been the object of violent attacks ever since he first entered the office. It seems that the trouble is that too many persons were placed on the payroll; that Spear yielded too readily to the demands of politicians. The appointment clerk of the bureau, Bobson, is also the subject of displeasure on the same score, and it is expected he will resign at the same time Spear sends in his resignation.

It is rumored that Congressman Hendee, of Vermont, will be tendered the position of Commissioner.

THE WEATHER.

LODGE, Wis., July 14.—We have been suffering from excessive heat for the past week. A record of 110 degrees in the shade was reached at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 14.—Thermometer 100 in the shade.

PEORIA, Ill., July 14.—A tramp, name unknown, received a fatal sunstroke to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—To-day has been the culmination of a week of most extraordinary hot weather, but no sunstroke have been reported.

QUINCY, Illinois, July 14.—Since yesterday morning there have been seven cases of sunstroke in this city, five of which proved fatal. The victims were Henry Leifeltham, Andrew Thompson, Joseph Gilbert, John Eagan, and a man named Fleming. Gilbert and Fleming were attacked to-day, and died in a few hours.

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MONDAY, JULY 15, 1878.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Train at Janesville station.

ARRIVALS.

From Monroe	8:33 a.m.
From Prairie du Chien	1:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	4:45 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	7:45 p.m.
From Milwaukee (Freight)	1:00 p.m.

DEPARTS.

To Chicago, Milwaukee and East	8:33 a.m.
To Chicago, Milwaukee and East	12:30 p.m.
To Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul	3:45 p.m.
To Milwaukee	5:45 p.m.
To Monroe (Freight)	4:45 a.m.

W. M. E. NOYES, Agent.

L. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'r Agen't.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Train at Janesville Station.

ARRIVALS.

From Wisc.	Arrive 1:30 p.m.
From Milwaukee	2:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	3:45 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	7:45 p.m.
From Milwaukee (Freight)	1:00 p.m.

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JANESVILLE & UNION RAILROAD.

From Clinton Junction.

10:00 A.M.—Going West, mail and passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points.

10:15 P.M.—Going West, same as above.

5:15 A.M.—Going East, mail and passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. at Western Union Junction.

3:30 P.M.—Going East, passenger for Racine, connection as above.

Post-Office.—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago, Lake

Chicago, Night via Milton

Chicago, Through, Night via Milton

Chicago, Night via Milwaukee



# THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1878.

CITY AND COUNTY.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The notes and accounts due Bintiff & Covin have been divided between them, each taking his portion. Those which are held by James Bintiff have been placed in the hands of Mr. B. F. Dunwiddie for collection, and the undersigned has no further interest in them.

R. L. COLVIN.

## BRIEFLETS.

Join the militia.

No need of Turkish baths.

The fans had a hard day's work of it yesterday.

—Miss Battles and her pupils give a musical recital this evening.

—Think of this weather when you swear at the chills next winter.

—There will be a special meeting of the Council to-night to consider the water-works question.

—There should be a Humane Society organized to look after the livery horses on hot Sunday afternoons.

—Mr. Fred Quinn, of Elgin, an employe in the watch-works, spent Sunday in this city, visiting his father, Mr. Ferdinand Quinn.

—We publish to-day another letter from the pen of Mr. J. C. Metcalf, which will prove of interest not only to his many friends but also to the general public.

—Wal Wright, of Beloit, who has been in jail for six months, being unable to pay the fine of \$20 imposed for resisting Marshal North, of Beloit, to-day swore out of jail, and went on his way rejoicing.

—The clouds had another night sweat last evening, and caused a flurry among the feathers and fancies about the time the churches let out. The shower was repeated this morning without waiting for an encore.

—The Bower City Band picnic at Baob's grove to-morrow should not be forgotten. The first boat will leave at one o'clock in the afternoon. All who desire an enjoyable time in the woods, and a first class concert at a nearly nominal price should be present.

—It may be that a body can't occupy two places at once and the same time, but we saw a man in the Court street church yesterday who was sitting in two places at the same time. He was sitting in his shirt sleeves, and sitting in his pew. The sweater was too much for him.

—From now until Friday morning seats for Duprez & Benedict's minstrels, will be for sale at Moseley's, for fifty cents each, no extra charge for reserved seats. During Friday the price will be seventy-five cents for reserved seats. The troupe appear at the Opera House Friday evening.

—The tramps who were sentenced to work five days are being worked in the gravel pit. As soon as their time is up then those are in for a longer time will take up the shovel, and so through the list. The long termed fellows are already petitioning for more exercise, but only six or seven can be worked at a time.

—Shimeal, the constable who shot Fonda, was arrested Saturday afternoon and brought before Justice Balch, on a charge of assault with intent to do bodily injury, and also on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. He gave \$600 bail for his appearance to answer to the charge at the examination, which will take place the latter part of the month.

—O. J. Hopkins, of Afton, who is charged with committing an assault on Taylor, and who is said to have skipped beyond the State line, was arrested in Beloit Saturday night by Marshal North. A pair of iron knuckles were found on his person. He was held in \$100 bail, and in default of same was locked up. The examination will be before Justice Wickham next Thursday.

—The clothes which the burglar stole out of Mr. Horigan's residence on Main street have been recovered. They were thrown, evidently, by the burglar as he ran away, into D. E. Field's yard, where they were found last Saturday. The handkerchiefs were taken out of the pockets and carried away. The burglar, who was supposed to have been wounded, has not been captured.

—DICKINSON WHIPPED MACK. Mack went to Beloit and took out a warrant for him but returning home, to preserve peace in the family, he went back and withdrew his suit, paying the costs himself. He, however, discharged Dickinson, and he left the place. Some three or four weeks ago while Mack was very sick, his wife sent for him to come back, which he did, and has remained there to the present time. It appears that Dickinson was at work on the place under Mrs. Mack's orders, for two or three days before Mr. Mack knew that Dickinson had been set at work again. Mr. Mack being sick at the time his wife hired Dickinson. His testimony at the inquest was of such a character that he was suspected of being implicated in the murder, and was promptly arrested and lodged in the calaboose at Beloit last night, and we learn that

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SIX DIVORCES. In the Circuit Court the case of Tyrell vs. Borden was further argued to-day. The following divorce suits have been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, the ground being in nearly all desertion, cruel treatment, and lack of support:

Halsey Edwards vs. Rosella Edwards. Descent.

Cassie Rinehart vs. Andrew M. Rinehart. Cruel treatment, and failure to provide.

Miles Hurlbert vs. Hannah Hurlbert. Descent.

Adeline Scheibel vs. Henry Scheibel. Cruel treatment, desertion and failure to provide.

Helen M. Fox vs. W. H. Fox. Cruel treatment.

Mary Caniff vs. Stephen N. Caniff. Drunkenness and failure to provide.

BURNT CORK FUN.

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels are booked for the Open House Friday evening July 19. They will come laden down with fun and frolic, and will doubtless give an entertainment which will be highly enjoyable. They have already gained a wide reputation and every lover of burnt-cork fun and sweet music is al-

lured church, on the parable found in the first portion of the twentieth chapter of Matthew, it being that of the master of the vineyard hiring laborers. He paid particular attention to those who were obliged to wait until the eleventh hour, before any man hired them, or before they were called to any special work in God's vineyard. It was to the walters rather than the workers that he addressed his remarks. He drew some new truths from this old subject, and presented his thoughts in his usually brilliant manner.

## CLUBBED TO DEATH.

George Mack Found Murdered in his Barn.

The Body Thrown Beneath the Horses' Feet.

The Arrest of his Hired Man, and Strange Conduct of the Wife.

Other Arrests to Follow.

A report reached this city yesterday that a most foul murder had been committed near Shoptire, and naturally caused considerable commotion among those who heard of the affair. No one at first seemed to be in possession of any of the details, but towards night the rumors became more tangible but not altogether accurate in regard to some of the details.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FACTS as ascertained from a visit to the scene of the bloody affair, and by the evidence brought out in the coroner's inquest yesterday.

The murder was committed in the town of Turtle, on what is known as the old "Mack farm" late on Saturday night or early Sunday morning.

THE VICTIM.

Mr. George H. Mack about 37 years of age had owned and lived upon the farm since the spring of 1874. An inquest was held by E. P. King Esq., on Sunday, the jury rendering a verdict that deceased came to his death by acts of violence perpetrated by person or persons unknown.

The facts in the case so far as gathered are these. Mr. Mack kept two hired men.

About 5 o'clock Sunday morning the younger of the two Joe Watson was awakened by the other, Frank Dickinson who asked him if he would get up and feed the horses, as he was tired and wanted to lie a while longer.

Watson got up and reached the barn just as the sun was coming up. He went into the barn and led the horse, and as he came out by the stable door he discovered George Mack under one of the horses

COVERED WITH BLOOD.

He at once gave the alarm, and with the assistance of Dickinson they brought him into the house, and then aroused the neighbors. He gave evidence of having been dead some hours.

There was a heavy cut over his right temple, the skull fractured on the back side of his head, three ribs broken on the left side, on the right side, his face scratched deeply, and the whole body pummeled and bruised from head to foot. Doctors Bell and Strong, of Beloit, who attended the inquest, gave it as their opinion that the wounds were none of them caused by the kick of a horse, and that the jury were of the same opinion as was evidenced by the finding in their verdict. In her testimony before the jury Mrs. Mack, the wife of the murdered man, admitted that

SHE HAD QUARRELED

with her husband Friday night, and that she struck him with a pitcher, which made the deep wound over the left temple above referred to, and that he had worked all day Saturday in the harvest field with this wound.

Watson, the younger of the two hired men, denies there being any wounds upon Mack's head on Saturday, and that he struck him with a pitcher, which made the deep wound over the left temple above referred to, and that he had worked all day Saturday in the harvest field with this wound.

ANOTHER OIL BLAZE.

Saturday evening there was another narrow escape from a fire. Miss Brown, who lives on Jackson street, was using a flatiron heater, when the carbon oil which was used for fuel, blazed up, threatening to ignite the dry wood of the summer kitchen where the heater stood. Miss Brown promptly threw a blanket over the blaze, and having wrapped the heater up in this, course blazed up. A little more carelessness in wiping off the stove would have prevented any such result. As it was no damage ensued.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer is still up in the world yesterday afternoon it stood all the way from 96 in the shade to 114 in the sun, and as much higher as the consciousness of those who note the weather could stretch the story. To-day at 7 o'clock the thermometer stood 92 degrees above and at 2 o'clock at 94 degrees above. One year ago to-day at 9 o'clock the thermometer stood at 85 degrees above.

The indications are, for the upper lake region, and upper Mississippi valley, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, stationary or higher temperature, variable winds, mostly from the south, and falling barometer.

SIX DIVORCES.

In the Circuit Court the case of Tyrell vs. Borden was further argued to-day. The following divorce suits have been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, the ground being in nearly all desertion, cruel treatment, and lack of support:

Halsey Edwards vs. Rosella Edwards. Descent.

Cassie Rinehart vs. Andrew M. Rinehart. Cruel treatment, and failure to provide.

Miles Hurlbert vs. Hannah Hurlbert. Descent.

Adeline Scheibel vs. Henry Scheibel. Cruel treatment, desertion and failure to provide.

Helen M. Fox vs. W. H. Fox. Cruel treatment.

Mary Caniff vs. Stephen N. Caniff. Drunkenness and failure to provide.

BURNT CORK FUN.

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels are booked for the Open House Friday evening July 19. They will come laden down with fun and frolic, and will doubtless give an entertainment which will be highly enjoyable. They have already gained a wide reputation and every lover of burnt-cork fun and sweet music is al-

## WORSHIP BY SONG.

In spite of the sweltering heat the Congregational church was well-filled last evening at the song service. The fact of there being so many in attendance was highly complimentary to those who participated, and the audience evidently appreciated the service, as at several times during the evening there was a slight rustle of applause, which at any other time and place would have ripened into a rich harvest of encores. At the opening of the services Prof. Bischoff played a voluntary upon the cabinet organ. It was only to be regretted that there was not a larger and better instrument for him, but with such as he had brought forth some wonderfully sweet music.

LITTLE MAY THOMAS.

Her Walk of Twenty-Five Miles.—A Great Fest for Little Fest.

MISS MAY THOMAS, the child pedestrienne, succeeded easily in performing her self-allotted task of walking twenty-five miles within six hours. She commenced at Lappin's hall Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, and stepped off lively, making the first mile in 11 minutes 19 seconds, the next mile in 11:15, and finished five miles in 1 hour and 5 minutes, ten miles in 2 hours and 8 minutes, and finished her twenty-five miles in 5 hours and 50 minutes. She walked her twenty-fourth mile in 10 minutes and 7 seconds, and her last mile in 9 minutes 2 seconds. At the close of her thirteenth mile she took a half-hour rest, and at other times stopped for a few moments so that she rested in all about an hour, making the actual time of walking the twenty-five miles, 4 hours and 50 minutes.

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